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Established 1887



French shrimp boat 'Caprice des Temps' seized yesterday in Marseilles harbor.

935 Pounds of Heroin Seized Aboard Trawler in Marseilles

By Jonathan C. Randal
PARIS, March 2 (UPI)—French customs agents in Marseilles today seized 935 pounds of pure heroin—described as the largest seizure ever made and valued at more than \$100 million in street sales. The drugs were found hidden in the cement ballast of a shrimp trawler.

French and U.S. drug officials were delighted with the haul, which represented half the heroin seized in both countries in the last year.

The chief-Marseilles customs official, Jean Carre, said the trawler carrying the heroin had made transatlantic crossings to Miami in both 1970 and 1971 and was apparently bound for the same port when it was boarded in the Mediterranean on Tuesday.

He said the 60-ton 'Caprice des Temps' had been under discreet surveillance since it first put into the Riviera port of Villefranche-sur-Mer six months ago.

Registered in the French Caribbean island of Guadeloupe, the boat had aroused suspicion as much because of its recent expensive refitting as because of its skipper, Marcel Boucan.

A 57-year-old former cigarette smuggler, Boucan almost escaped last night when he slipped over the side of the ship at Marseilles and swam into the



Marcel Boucan, captain of the 'Caprice des Temps'.

night. He was found this morning, exhausted, on the shore, and hospitalized under guard.

Police officials were not convinced of the truth of a note he left in which he announced his decision to commit suicide and said his five-man Guadeloupe crew and his wife were innocent.

Diplomatic observers said that they had used two launches to follow the trawler out of the harbor at Villefranche-sur-Mer Tuesday evening, and inter-vened hours later when the

boat suddenly headed south toward international waters. A radioed request to inspect the trawler drew no response and the launch fired two warning shots across the trawler's bow before the 'Caprice des Temps' stopped and could be boarded.

During the chase, the officials said, Boucan threw overboard an unidentified object and papers, which were later recovered.

Escorted to Marseilles, the trawler was searched from top to bottom to no avail. But the investigators persevered, fascinated by the Atlantic rigging on a vessel that was said to fish in the Mediterranean despite indications it had never fished at all.

The cache was discovered this morning, the officials said, when they noticed that a cement ballast was peculiarly far forward. They picked their way to a cache containing the heroin, packed in watertight bags.

Despite the official French-U.S. satisfaction with the haul, customs explanations appeared designed to ward off criticisms of having gone it alone.

Anti-drug operations in the United States and France in the past have been marked by bureaucratic rivalries between national customs and police officials—not to mention a lack of French-U.S. cooperation. Observers wondered today why

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Even on Divergent Sections

Close Bargaining Seen on U.S.-China Paper

By Max Frankel

WASHINGTON, March 2 (UPI)—The statements on Taiwan, Vietnam and other sensitive issues in last week's communiqué released by President Nixon and Premier Chou En-lai, although presented as divergent declarations by each side, had actually been subjected to some intensive negotiation between them, an administration official said yesterday.

The Boston Globe and the Miami Herald both identified the government spokesman as Henry A. Kissinger, the President's adviser on "national security affairs."

This disclosure suggests that the Chinese leaders were quite far at least further than ever before to assure the President that they do not intend to use force in what they call the "liberation" of Taiwan. It also suggests that in urging a peaceful settlement of the Taiwan question, the

United States encouraged the belief that it would do nothing to obstruct political contacts between Peking and Taipei.

An eventual peaceful settlement was described in the communiqué as a "prospect" and it is now conceded here that President Nixon had good reason—and Mr. Chou's consent—for using that word. It is with that prospect in mind that Mr. Nixon then pledged as his "ultimate objective" the withdrawal of all American forces and military installations from Taiwan.

Administration officials have refused to talk about either the terms or the content of the 15 hours of conversation between the President and the premier. But they have offered explanations and interpretations of the public communiqué in briefings of congressional leaders and foreign diplomats and in discussions with newsmen—all of which offer at least a few hints of the talks themselves.

Administration Effort

The emphasis in administration communiques so far has been on an effort to prove that the United States yielded nothing essential on the issue of Taiwan.

But the communiqué did go further, at least rhetorically, than any previous American document in promising eventual withdrawal from Taiwan. Now that it is known that the Chinese let pass the finding of a "prospect" of peaceful settlement, it is clear that they, too, went beyond previous positions.

Jupiter Craft Delayed Third Day by Wind

The emphasis in administration communiques so far has been on an effort to prove that the United States yielded nothing essential on the issue of Taiwan.

CAPE KENNEDY, Fla., March 2 (AP)—Strong high-altitude winds last night forced a third postponement of the launch of the U.S. Pioneer-10 spacecraft to explore the planet Jupiter.

The launching was rescheduled for 8:25 p.m. today (0128 GMT Friday).

The countdown, as it did Monday night, advanced to within five minutes of the planned liftoff time only to have data from a late weather balloon indicate the winds several thousand feet above the launch pad were not acceptable. They might have torn the rocket apart.

On Sunday night, a launch attempt was called off by a combination of high-altitude winds and a power failure.

the writing of the communiqué, it is now evident that every part of the document was to some degree adjusted to obtain the acquiescence of the other side.

The communiqué statements clearly advertised as a joint position or viewpoint were negotiated in the customary fashion until each side was absolutely satisfied.

The sizable portions of the communiqué that were labeled as only the view of one side or the other were subject to the final editorial control of that side. But the divergent statements on Taiwan, among others, were extensively (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Move Adds to Cyprus Tension

Synod Asks Makarios to Quit Presidency

NICOSIA, Cyprus, March 2 (AP)—The Holy Synod of the Cyprus Orthodox Church today demanded the resignation of Cyprus President Archbishop Makarios from his political post.

An official communiqué said that Archbishop Makarios would reply to the demand after studying it.

Observers believe that the synod's move has increased the possibility of a civil war among the half million Greek Cypriots. The synod's decision appeared to be linked to the dispute between Archbishop Makarios and the ruling party in Athens.

The demand for the archbishop's resignation came from all three of the island's four Greek Orthodox bishops. Archbishop Makarios is the fourth prelate on the island. Observers believe that there is bound to be a strong popular reaction in support of Archbishop Makarios.

Immediately after the synod's announcement, the powerful right-wing Farmers Union rallied to his support.

"You shall not resign," a union proclamation said. The proclamation called for a mass rally in

Paphos district to appeal to local Bishop Gennadios not to take a stand against Archbishop Makarios during the synod meeting.

The priests were joined by the three members of Parliament of the Paphos district who handed Bishop Gennadios a memorandum asking him to comply with the wishes of the people of Paphos and not to oppose Archbishop Makarios.

When the white-bearded bishop turned down the request, there were shouts from the assembled priests, "You shall never return to Paphos; we shall not allow it."

The Holy Synod was convened to consider the crisis between Archbishop Makarios and the ruling colonels in Athens.

Two weeks ago, the Greek regime sent Archbishop Makarios an ultimatum demanding that he should, in effect, become their puppet. Sources close to the archbishop said that he rejected the Greek demands as humiliating, although he has not yet replied officially.

The ultimatum demanded the surrender of a large quantity of Czech weapons, secretly imported (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3).

support of the archbishop to be staged in Nicosia tomorrow.

As the three bishops convened in Nicosia, there were shouts of "traitors" and "Judas" by about 40 priests.

The priests had traveled from their remote villages in the

area to protest the archbishop's

resignation.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3).

President Makarios

Kyriacos

President Makarios

Sir Alec Calls In Turk Envoy On Boy, 14, Jailed for Drugs

LONDON, March 2 (AP).—The Foreign Office disclosed today that the British government has intervened in the case of a 14-year-old British schoolboy, Timothy Davey, who has been sentenced to six years in Turkey on charges of conspiring to sell hashish.

Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Hamilton last night summoned Turkey's Ambassador to London, Zeki Kunerap, and expressed the concern of the British government over the sentence.

A Foreign Office spokesman, announcing this at the daily news conference, said: "We understand that an appeal will be lodged against the sentence and our immediate concern is that the process of appeal be conducted as quickly as possible. We shall keep in close touch with the Turkish authorities here and in Ankara."

The intervention of the Foreign Office was both swift and unusual. Sir Alec had flown in from an official visit to Spain only a few hours earlier.

In his meeting with the Turk-

Syria Claims It Drove Off Israeli Planes

(Continued from Page 1)
Deraa, close to the border with Jordan, while Israeli guns shelled three Syrian villages near the cease-fire line.

The purpose of today's reported exercise by the Israeli planes was not known. Observers believe the Israelis may have been on a reconnaissance mission over Latakia, the main Syrian port on the Mediterranean, or were trying to score a psychological point to undermine Syrian morale.

In Lebanon, meanwhile, Premier Saeb Salam today refused to comment on news reports that Israel had served a new written warning on the government here threatening fresh reprisals if guerrilla activity from Lebanon did not cease.

The Israelis had reported that rockets were fired into an Israeli settlement across the border from Lebanon 24 hours after Israeli forces evacuated southeast Lebanon after the four-day punitive incursion earlier in the week.

News of the reported Israeli warning coincided with measures by the Lebanese Army to curb guerrilla activity.

The army, which has now moved into the southern border area that had been under guerrilla control, yesterday harried Palestinian reinforcements.

Guerrilla convoys from other parts of Lebanon were stopped by army checkpoints and turned back.

Informed sources said contacts are under way here between the authorities and guerrilla representatives to discuss the matter. The 13-man Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, comprising representatives from all guerrilla groups, met under its chairman, Yasir Arafat, until late last night to consider what newsmen closest to the guerrillas have described as "the new situation" in Lebanon.

Observation Posts

BEIRUT, March 2 (UPI).—Israeli forces have established new observation posts within Lebanese territory, witnesses who visited southeast Lebanon said today.

Arab newsmen said the positions—set up during Israel's recent four-day offensive—were situated on high land close to the border overlooking Babbarby village, in the southeast Arakib region, formerly occupied by Palestinian guerrillas.

WEATHER

ALGARVE	12	54	Partly cloudy
AMSTERDAM	6	45	Rain
ANKARA	12	54	Rain
ATLANTIC	12	54	Cloudy
BERLIN	19	65	Partly cloudy
BELGRADE	10	55	Very cloudy
BERLIN	12	57	Overset
BRAZIL	12	54	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	8	45	Rain
CALCUTTA	12	54	Partly cloudy
CASABLANCA	12	59	Partly cloudy
COPENHAGEN	12	54	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	12	52	Sunny
DUBLIN	12	45	Rain
EDINBURGH	14	54	Partly cloudy
FLORENCE	12	54	Partly cloudy
FRANKFURT	8	51	Partly cloudy
GENEVA	7	52	Sunny
HELSINKI	-1	52	Partly cloudy
ISTANBUL	12	54	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	17	63	Very cloudy
LISBON	11	52	Very cloudy
LONDON	14	54	Partly cloudy
MADRID	8	54	Partly cloudy
MILAN	12	54	Cloudy
MONTRÉAL	-12	54	Snow
MOSCOW	12	51	Cloudy
NEW YORK	19	58	Cloudy
NICE	12	53	Partly cloudy
PARIS	12	54	Cloudy
PRAHA	8	54	Cloudy
PRAGUE	4	59	Rain
ROME	15	58	Partly cloudy
SOFIA	12	45	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	22	52	Partly cloudy
TAIPEI	14	54	Cloudy
TUNIS	12	54	Partly cloudy
VENICE	12	54	Partly cloudy
VIENNA	8	54	Cloudy
WASHINGTON	23	51	Cloudy
ZURICH	5	41	Partly cloudy

(U.S. Canadian temperatures taken at 1700 GMT; others at 1200 GMT.)

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Lindsay Favors United Ireland

NEW YORK, March 2 (UPI).—Major John V. Lindsay said yesterday that he would march in the St. Patrick's Day parade on March 17 wearing a black armband for the 13 Irishmen killed in Londonderry by British soldiers.

The police did not give the destination of the hatchet. It was valued at \$1 million, computed on the basis of how much it would bring on the open market.

3 Held at Kennedy

NEW YORK, March 2 (UPI).—The police have arrested three persons believed to have helped smuggle at least 25 tons of marijuana through Kennedy

International Airport since 1968 and have begun to investigate 2,500 ground staff.

U.S. Attorney Robert Morse ordered a grand jury investigation immediately after the arrest yesterday of three Brooklyn residents, including a ground hostess at the airport.

935 Pounds of Heroin Seized On a Trawler in Marseilles

(Continued from Page 1)
The French customs, which admitted that Boucan had been under surveillance for years, did not ring in the French police.

Traditionally customs agents are more interested in seizing drugs, than are the police, who prefer to follow their men in hopes that they will lead them to more important traffickers.

In the trawler case the customs agents' action seemed justified by the report that Boucan was heading his boat out of French territorial waters.

There's always the problem of deciding whether to go for the bird in the hand or wait to see how many birds are in the bush," said columnist Donal Seaman. "But don't blame the Turks, who know what drugs can do to whole families—never mind boys of 14—and are trying to stamp out their end of a huge, terrifying, growing menace operated by unscrupulous men and women all over the world."

"I wish them every success in their anti-drug drive. I applaud their toughness."

Synod Wants Makarios to Quit Politics Decision by 3 Bishops Increases War Peril

(Continued from Page 1)
by Archbishop Makarios, to the UN peace force. Archbishop Makarios reportedly got the arms to defend himself against his rival Gen. George Grivas.

Athenas is also demanding that Archbishop Makarios form a government of national unity, to include forces favoring union with Greece and he agreed to do that. The final decision on the settlement of the Cyprus problem rests with the Greek government as quickly as possible.

"The time has come for the British government to do something," declared Laborite member of Parliament Tom Drifberg, who described the prison term as "harsh and immoral."

He said: "It may be interfering with another country's justice, but we cannot just stand by and see this happening to a British boy."

The Times of London commented in an editorial: "When it has been said, the concept of this boy embarking on his prison sentence is odious. What is certain is that shutting him up in an adult prison is incapable of doing him good and may do him much harm."

The popular Daily Express, however, showed sympathy for Turkey.

"Feel as sorry as you wish," said columnist Donal Seaman. "But don't blame the Turks, who know what drugs can do to whole families—never mind boys of 14—and are trying to stamp out their end of a huge, terrifying, growing menace operated by unscrupulous men and women all over the world."

Observers feel that today's decision by the Holy Synod to ask Archbishop Makarios to resign will further split the Greek Cypriots and inevitably increase the chances of civil war.

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CAB Will Get
Power to Veto
Fares of IATA

By Robert J. Samuelson

Chinese Invite Nixon Family

WASHINGTON, March 2 (AP)—President Nixon's two daughters and sons-in-law have been invited to visit China.

The President's elder daughter, Tricia Cox, told newsmen at a White House reception last night that her parents delivered the invitation from Premier Chou En-lai when they returned from Peking Monday night.

The Chinese invited Mrs. Cox, her husband, Edward, Julie Eisenhower and her husband, David. Mrs. Nixon said that no date for the trip has been set.

CAB Will Get Power to Veto Fares of IATA

WASHINGTON, March 2 (WE)—The American Civil Aeronautics Board is about to be given wide powers to suspend or reject fares agreed on by the International Air Transport Association (IATA).

The House of Representatives yesterday passed legislation to grant the CAB the powers. Earlier, the Senate had approved similar legislation. Although the bill differs from the measure proposed by the administration, it is considered likely that the President will sign the legislation.

The CAB has long had sweeping powers to set domestic air fares, and it has been seeking similar authority over international rates for 30 years.

In the past the agency has often complained that overseas fares have been unjustifiably high. Ironically, what spurred passage of the legislation was a rash of low-fare proposals which the two main U.S. overseas carriers—Pan American World Airways and Trans World Airlines—said would spell financial ruin.

In a statement, CAB chairman Secor D. Brown said that the new power "enables us to defend the public interest and our airlines against unjust, unreasonable and discriminatory rates, whether those are too high or too low."

It is not known if the new power will be used to cancel transatlantic fares scheduled to go into effect April 1. The low rates that originally drew the criticism of Pan Am and TWA have now been negotiated to higher levels by the IATA.

The CAB had argued that the agency's new power would indirectly give the U.S. airlines more influence at IATA meetings, where most scheduled international fares are established in negotiations by member airlines.

an attorney general to resume the role he held in the 1968 Nixon campaign, said at a Republican leadership conference here that the Democrats might not "have much to talk about" in the final part of the campaign.

Mr. Mitchell also predicted that the economy would disappear as a prime issue this year.

Sen. Robert Dole, chairman of the Republican National Committee, accused the Democrats of trying to saddle President Nixon with the war in Vietnam.

In a speech to the conference of party workers, Sen. Dole said the Democratic strategy was a "charade." He urged the party workers to remind the voters of the Democratic involvement in the war and cautioned Democratic presidential hopefuls against proposing alternate plans to end the war.

The enemy can deal "only with the President," he said. "Alternate plans for a solution to the Vietnamese war delay the peace and actually prolong the war."

Push by Muskie

Meanwhile, amid speculation that his campaign in New Hampshire was bogging down, Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, D., Maine, decided to remain in the state until Tuesday's presidential primary—first in the nation.

Sen. Muskie also said last night he would not attempt to respond further to personal attacks on him by publisher William Loeb in the Manchester Union Leader, the state's largest newspaper.

In an emotional news conference Saturday in front of his office, Sen. Muskie said Mr. Loeb had lied about him and his wife and called the publisher a "gritless coward." The Washington Post's chief political writer, David Broder, later reported that Sen. Muskie was in trouble in New Hampshire, partly because he was not campaigning as hard as his opponents and partly because voters saw him "as a man who is wrong on some issues and vague on a good many more."

Humphrey in Florida

In other developments:

• Sen. Hubert Humphrey, D., Minn., told busing-conscious Florida legislators in Tallahassee that "the needs of America go far beyond school busing." The senator, a candidate in the state's March 14 presidential primary, said: "Quality education is the issue—not busing. A dual school system based upon segregated education is not quality education."

• Rep. Paul N. McCloskey, Calif., who is campaigning in New Hampshire for the Republican presidential nomination, made public the list of his financial contributors—about 9,500 people who have donated about \$475,000 for his challenge to President Nixon.

Rep. McCloskey's biggest contributor by far was the California industrialist, Norton Simon, Jr. and his wife were listed as having given \$107,000—almost a fourth of the congressman's total contributions.

German Ships Resume

HAMBURG, March 2 (Reuters)—West German seamen last night ended a 36-hour strike, which, according to the union involved, affected only 17 ships.

The stoppage was called to back demands for 10 percent wage increases. Shipowners have offered a maximum increase of 4.5 percent.



Gallup Poll

83% of Republican Voters Favor Nixon's Renomination

By George Gallup

Director, American Institute of Public Opinion

PRINCETON, N.J., March 2—President Nixon has a firm hold on the nation's rank-and-file Republican vote, as determined by the latest nationwide survey.

Mr. Nixon wins the support of 83 percent of Republicans across the nation for the nomination, compared to 6 percent for Rep. Paul N. McCloskey of California on the "left" and about the same proportion, 5 percent, for Rep. John Ashbrook of Ohio on the "right."

Rep. McCloskey and Rep. Ashbrook are both challenging President Nixon in the coming primaries in New Hampshire and Florida, with Rep. McCloskey seeking to rally the young opposed to the Vietnam War. Campaigning heavily in the New Hampshire primary election, Rep. McCloskey has said that if he achieves a vote better than 20 percent he will enter other state primaries.

Rep. Ashbrook's challenge primarily reflects conservative displeasure in four major areas: President Nixon's deficit spending policies, welfare reform proposals, defense spending cuts and overtures to mainland China.

Rep. Ashbrook has said that his chief goal is to create pressure from the right to discourage Mr. Nixon from departing from more conservative policies.

The Nixon command is working to insure that the vote for Rep. McCloskey and Rep. Ashbrook is not embarrassing high in the New Hampshire and Florida primaries. The President's political standing could suffer from the adverse psychological impact of a large vote for either challenger.

To determine the relative strength of the three men in the party ranks, 302 Republicans were interviewed in person out of a total sample of 1,502 persons in a nationwide survey conducted Feb. 4-7. This question was asked:

Which one of these three men would you like to see nominated as the Republican candidate for President—Richard Nixon, Representative Paul N. McCloskey Jr. from California, or Representative John Ashbrook from Ohio?

The table below shows that President Nixon wins the support of more than eight Republicans in ten across the nation:

Republicans Nationwide Prefer:	100%
Nixon	83%
McCloskey	6
Ashbrook	5
Undecided	6

The findings reported here reflect the views of Republicans nationwide. Both Rep. McCloskey and Rep. Ashbrook may, of course, score higher in New Hill.

May Indicate Settlement Is Near

More Legal Meetings Held in Irving Case

NEW YORK, March 2 (NYT).—Attorneys for the Clifford Irving met with federal prosecutors here for three hours yesterday as the prolonged negotiations over the legal fate of the couple appeared to be approaching a conclusion.

The meeting at the federal courthouse took place against the background of a continuing investigation into Mr. Irving's disputed work, "The Autobiography of Howard Hughes" and amid continuing negotiations between the authorities here and the Swiss government.

The Swiss are seeking the extradition of Mrs. Irving on a variety of charges involving her handling of \$650,000 in checks intended by the McGraw-Hill Publishing Co. for Howard R. Hughes, the reclusive industrialist, for his asserted cooperation in the work. A voice identified as that of Mr. Hughes has denounced the project as a fraud and Life magazine, which bought serial rights, has labeled the book a hoax.

The U.S. Justice Department has taken the position that it

would approve immunity for Mrs. Irving and Richard Sinskind, Mr. Irving's researcher, if Mr. Irving would plead guilty to predicate mail fraud in the case. The Irving appeared before the jury once, but subsequent appearances have repeatedly been postponed amid their lawyers and the prosecutors.

It is felt that their next appearance at the court will signal a resolution of the matter.

In another development involving Mr. Hughes, State Supreme Court Justice Erie Amsterdam issued a temporary injunction barring four concerns from further marketing of clothing or other items bearing elicit likenesses or a signature or a play on words or puns" involving the industrialist.

No Deal in Zurich

ZURICH, March 2 (AP).—Zurich's district attorney, Peter Vleef, reiterated today that there would be "no deal" to drop charges against Mrs. Irving. He added that the Swiss would not withdraw their request for her extradition from the United States on charges of theft and fraud.

FTC Powers Are Widened By High Court

Panel Limits States On Anti-Trust Suits

By John P. Mackenzie

WASHINGTON, March 2 (WP).—A unanimous Supreme Court held yesterday that the Federal Trade Commission has broad powers to protect consumers above and beyond its authority to enforce anti-trust laws.

The justices handed the FTC the generous interpretation that the recently rejuvenated agency has been seeking in its program of combating business practices considered unfair to the consumer, as well as those deemed unfair to competing businesses.

But in a separate 5-to-2 decision labeled "misery" by one of the dissenters, the court drastically cut down the powers of states to bring anti-trust suits on behalf of their citizens. It also narrowed the grounds on which citizens can base private anti-trust suits against manufacturers.

The FTC decision was consistent with many years of Supreme Court rulings giving the commission wide leeway. But the split decision in favor of the Standard Oil Co. of California in a price-fixing suit by Hawaii broke a long chain of high court victories by plaintiffs suing large corporations.

FTC Aides Pleased

FTC officials were elated not only by the court's decision but by the expansive language of the opinion by Justice Byron R. White.

Justice White said that the FTC "does not arrogate excessive power to itself if, in measuring a practice against the elusive, but congressionally mandated standard of fairness, it... considers public values beyond those enshrined in the letter or encompassed in the spirit of the anti-trust laws."

Other Probes Cleared

The decision appeared to give the green light to FTC investigations of high-pressure, door-to-door salesmen, unsolicited credit cards and other credit abuses, which might not fall clearly within traditional FTC jurisdiction.

In the Hawaii case, Justices William J. Brennan Jr. and William O. Douglas dissented as the court, in an opinion by Justice Thurgood Marshall, held that a state may not sue for triple damages for anti-trust violations which caused injury to its "general economy" in the role of guardian for its citizens.

Federal anti-trust laws encourage such suits for injury to "business or property," which the court interpreted to mean "commercial interests."

Thus the states may still collect millions in damages for overpriced electrical equipment as they did during the 1960s. But apparently they will not win damages in dozens of smog complaints against the automobile industry.

Kleindienst Denies Favoring ITT for \$400,000 Gift to GOP

WASHINGTON, March 2 (Reuters)—Acting Attorney General Richard Kleindienst and a former top Justice Department official today staunchly denied that politics played any part in the settlement of an anti-trust action against International Telephone and Telegraph Corp.

Mr. Mitchell earlier this week denied that he had been involved, saying he had dissociated himself from the case because of his link with his former New York law firm had with ITT.

Asked if Mr. Mitchell had been involved, Mr. Kleindienst said: "Categorically, no." Judge McLaren responded: "Absolutely not."

Judge McLaren added: "Her [Mrs. Beard's] memorandum is absolutely incredible."

Mr. Kleindienst acknowledged that he had permitted Felix Rohatyn, a New York investment banker and a director of ITT, to call on him on several occasions. Mr. Rohatyn argued that the failure of ITT to carry through with its proposed acquisition of the Hartford Insurance Co. would be a devastating economic blow to ITT and, because of the corporation's overseas activities, would harm the U.S. balance-of-payments position.

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Canadian Club
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Page 6—Friday, March 3, 1972 • *

The Back of the Bus

President Nixon, by his journey to Peking, has very largely preempted the most strategic position on foreign policy for the coming campaign. Conservatives are grumbling, but they have few alternatives. On the liberal side, Vietnam will continue to be an issue, but it has been muted. Ulster and Bangladesh have, at most, limited appeal—and that has been largely appropriated by Sen. Kennedy, who is not a candidate this year. Israel is, for the moment, not particularly controversial. It is true that foreign affairs are not controlled, except in the purely administrative sense, by the White House, and some explosion abroad could bring foreign policy back into play for the campaign. But at the moment, the electoral struggle of 1972 seems destined to be fought on domestic questions.

Of these the economy is probably the most important, since so many troubles at home clamor for funds, and the economy alone can provide them. But while unemployment and the cost of living, at the rates prevailing when the American voters go to the polls, are likely to dictate the marking on many ballots, the greatest present furor is over the homely bus. Not dramatic in itself, the bus has become the symbol of much—of educational needs, of racial antagonisms, of ethnocentric aspirations, of urban sprawl and neighborhood control.

There is a certain poetic justice in this. The movement for civil rights, which began as a black movement in the South and has been taken up by all manner of minority groups, in the United States and abroad, had its most vital early manifestation in the struggle by the blacks of Montgomery, Ala., to have equal access to public buses, without being confined to the back seats. This issue has now merged, in an altered form,

with the earlier rulings of the Supreme Court that school segregation is unconstitutional, to make up the most publicized question before the American voter—and the candidate seeking his vote.

Busing to "centralized" schools (that is, schools offering a wider range of courses, teachers and equipment than the neighborhood school could furnish) has been commonplace for years. The use of public transportation or special school buses to take students to high schools is of even older acceptance. The main question now is whether it is wise, or even legitimate, to take children away from their immediate environment for the purpose of achieving racial balance. Since school districts, like political subdivisions, are largely arbitrary, this problem calls into question those limits as well as the physical distance between home and school. It is thus a highly complex, as well as highly emotional, subject.

Movements in Congress to ban federal aid for the busing of children have narrowly failed. The matter of whether such a ban should be written into the Constitution is still alive. And candidates for the presidency are being forced into stands that often have little to do with either genuine integration or the quality of schooling. Gov. Wallace, of course, is the candidate who has made opposition to busing and all that implies as his primary platform. A majority of candidates in the central area of politics agree that busing is not the best or the only answer. Relatively few—and it is notable that Mrs. Shirley Chisholm, the only black avowed candidate, is not among them—are unequivocally in favor of busing for balance. The debate is hot, and will probably grow hotter. But it is evident that most candidates are crowding into the back of the bus. They eschew the driver's seat on that issue.

Memories of Smoot-Hawley

With the strong support of the AFL-CIO, Sen. Vance Hartke, Democratic presidential candidate from Indiana, and Rep. James A. Burke, Democrat of Massachusetts, have introduced a bill supposed to protect the jobs of American workers by curbing foreign imports and imposing heavy penalties on foreign investment by American firms. But the bill, if passed, would be a disaster to the American economy, to labor and the consumer alike.

The proposal would establish import quotas on virtually every category of goods produced abroad; in 1972, each category would be limited to the average annual quantity imported into this country during the years 1965-69. This could mean an overall slash of as much as 40 percent in American imports. Proponents of the bill neglect to point out that this would almost certainly bring a concomitant slash in American exports, as foreign governments retaliated.

Indeed, since the legislation seems certain to trigger a trade war if through dreadful mischance it should be adopted, there is no way of knowing what the ultimate blow to American exports—and jobs—would be. When the last comparable piece of protectionist legislation, the Smoot-Hawley Act, was passed in 1930, the drop in U.S. exports was calamitous as trade barriers mounted abroad. It is impossible to separate the damage to American exports caused by retaliatory trade barriers from that caused by the spread of the world depression in the 1930s; but it is clear that Smoot-Hawley, far from saving jobs in industry or agriculture, worsened the unemployment problem both abroad and here at home.

The Hartke-Burke bill proposes to stop the "export of American jobs" by providing powerful disincentives to foreign investment. It would repeal the tax credit now granted to corporations for taxes they pay abroad and would thus impose double taxation on foreign earnings. This and other penalties in the bill would force many American com-

panies to cede foreign markets to other nations—or convert themselves into foreign corporations.

Hartke-Burke is reminiscent of mercantilist legislation of the 18th century in trying to prevent Americans from licensing the use of technology abroad; under it, companies licensing prohibited technologies overseas could lose their domestic patent protection. This would be an open invitation to bootlegging, pirating or espionage—as were such laws in the early industrial revolution.

The bill's effort to hamstring multinational corporations is founded on no evidence that American investment and operations abroad are hurting U.S. employment or income. A survey of 74 American multinational corporations by the Emergency Committee for American Trade finds, on the contrary, that from 1960 to 1970 those companies increased their domestic payrolls from \$4 million to \$3.3 million. At the same time they tripled their exports from the United States from \$4.3 billion to \$12.2 billion and increased the net balance-of-payments inflow—including dividends, repatriated earnings, interest, royalties and fees—from \$500 million to \$2.4 billion.

The Hartke-Burke bill would be inflationary, since it would not only bar low-cost imports but would reduce or eliminate competition and weaken incentives for increasing productivity and innovation.

The odds appear to be against Hartke-Burke passing, at least in its present form—but if unemployment continues high and foreign competition remains strong—as the latest trade figures suggest—there is a good chance that some of the bill's principal clauses will be attached to other pieces of popular legislation and may be enacted.

Friends of liberal trade face a tough congressional session in this election year. Their greatest help would come from a stronger domestic recovery—and a more direct and vigorous administration attack on the unemployment problem.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Return From Peking

On the moment of his return to Washington, Richard Nixon wanted to set the record straight. He strongly asserted he did not conclude any secret agreement in Peking and repeated that he achieved the "basis for a structure of peace" without sacrificing any American commitment to third parties, implying Taiwan. These remarks do not appear to have been enough to calm down the controversy underway in the United States over "the price" Nixon finally paid for being received by Mao. Is Taiwan really being dropped?

—From *Le Figaro* (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

March 3, 1897

PARIS—The bolt which the Great Powers have been preparing for some days past in regard to Cretan affairs has fallen. Greek troops to withdraw her troops and warships from the territory unlawfully annexed by her, and is granted six days wherein to carry out the terms of the ultimatum. But from the tone adopted in the Greek Chamber yesterday, it is not sure if Greece will listen to the voice of reason. It is to be hoped that she will.

Fifty Years Ago

March 3, 1923

BOSTON—Too much Irish stew and buttermilk is responsible for the fighting Irish nature. At least, that is the reason given by Dr. Martin Edwards for the characteristic peculiar to the Irish race. Dr. Edwards declared that for many years the Irish have lived largely on potatoes, or other vegetables, and buttermilk, while most of the meat and eggs went to England. He also said this explained the bulldog tenacity in the English character.



Judging the Peking Picnic

By C. L. Sulzberger

HONG KONG.—According to the Hong Kong China-watchers' scale, President Nixon's Peking picnic was a modest success diplomatically although, as coming events may prove, it had immense significance in American politics.

The Hong Kong China-watchers is a dying breed like the now extinct Riga Russia-watcher. The latter was still functioning in the early 1930s, until the United States exchanged embassies with the Soviet Union, but his species ended before World War II.

The China-watchers here are doomed and will probably disappear soon after Washington sends its first ambassador to Peking. Already, as the Chinese mystery opens up, the flock is no more numerous than whooping cranes.

But they are experts and their analyses based on study of Chinese media, interviews with visitors to or fugitives from the People's Republic, and information exchanged among diplomats and spies, produce coolly intellectual commentary.

Point Five Worked Out

Prior to Nixon's actual arrival, the China-watchers worked out a scientific scale by which the trip could be measured. In descending order, this went down the seismic register to failure:

Point one (*Howling Success*) would have been achieved had Peking accepted a permanent U.S. diplomatic mission to arrange formal relations between the two countries. In that improbable event, the State Department even had its name to head the mission—U. Alexis Johnson, undersecretary of state for political affairs.

Point two (*Good Success*) was defined as exchange of permanent trade and cultural affairs missions and a regular working relationship. Point three (*Fair Success*) would have established a "U.S. interests section" in some friendly embassy in Peking (probably Canada's) and a similar sec-

tion for China, perhaps in the Romanian Embassy in Washington, like existing U.S. arrangements with Egypt or Algeria.

Point four (*Modest Success*) foresees a roving ambassador or "envoy or representative" who would occasionally visit the other country for concrete discussions—and this is the formula accepted. Obviously the Chinese envoy to the United Nations can go to Washington—or be consulted in New York—as the equivalent American official visits Peking. Point five (*Virtual Failure*) points only installing a "hot line" between Washington and Peking plus increased contacts through embassies at Ottawa and the UN.

According to these measurement standards, the results mentioned in the Shanghai communiqué are favorable to the United States. They found Roosevelt and Truman hard-nosed over Vietnam. For them, it was the Republican Presidents, Eisenhower and Nixon, who softened stands in the Far East. Certainly Chou En-lai, who has his own political hurdles to cross, isn't going to knock the one American who took the initiative to travel all the way to China and erase sclerotic and outdated policies.

Curiously, Chinese Communists seem to favor Republican administrations in the United States. They found Roosevelt and Truman hard-nosed over Vietnam. For them, it was the Republican Presidents, Eisenhower and Nixon, who softened stands in the Far East. Certainly Chou En-lai, who has his own political hurdles to cross, isn't going to knock the one American who took the initiative to travel all the way to China and erase sclerotic and outdated policies.

They thought Truman hardened over Korea and subsequently Taiwan and then thought Kennedy and Johnson even harder-nosed over Vietnam. For them, it was the Republican Presidents, Eisenhower and Nixon, who softened stands in the Far East. Certainly Chou En-lai, who has his own political hurdles to cross, isn't going to knock the one American who took the initiative to travel all the way to China and erase sclerotic and outdated policies.

Nixon has already deloused the Taiwan question by acknowledging (as do both Peking and Taipei) that the island is a Chinese province and that the dispute over its administration should be peacefully solved by the Chinese themselves some day.

The United States has started a small withdrawal of military forces there and ultimately will take them all away.

Modest Agreement

This puts paid to the argument that America requires an island chain from Japan through Okinawa and Taiwan to the Philippines to defend its Western Pacific interests. A semicolon had already been inserted by the Okinawa agreement with Tokyo. But, had it not been for the Korean war, 22 years ago, a conflict not started by China, the

formula would never have been introduced. Prior to Korea, Truman was ready to pull out of Taiwan.

There is every likelihood that the rather modest agreement so far worked out will be added to this summer. An eventual Washington-Peking hot line is not to be excluded and, should Nixon subsequently hint that China is not hostile to his formula for settling the Vietnam conflict, Peking is unlikely to bate him.

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WON YOUNG JL.

"Mr. President, since President Nixon ended his historic trip to Red China I have been besieged with requests for a statement of my views as a conservative to the events which transpired during the talks in Peking."

"Because I wanted to make absolutely sure that I understood all the implications—and I mean the correct implications—of this development in world history I deliberately withheld comment until such time as I had an opportunity to read and study the text of President Nixon's communi-

que, to read and study the text of Mr. Nixon's speech to the American people the night he landed in Washington; until I had a chance to talk not only with President Nixon but with presidential adviser Henry Kissinger and Secretary of State William Rogers; and until I had such time as it took to compare this information with what appeared in the public press and was broadcast over the radio and television networks."

"Based upon the most complete information that I believe it is possible to obtain, I want to say very emphatically that I am satisfied that we have not given away one single thing to the Red Chinese; that we will uphold our treaty commitments to the Taiwan government and that all Americans should join in supporting the President of the United States in his efforts to establish world peace in the most direct and effective way possible. I am also satisfied that there is no chance that this nation will extend formal recognition to the People's Republic of China and I am satisfied that the government of Mao Tse-tung has no wish to bring this about."

"Now, Mr. President, it is impos-

A Letter From Rome

Fine Italian Tuning On Radio, TV Control

By Piero Sanavio

ROME.—A state-owned corporation, RAI, controls all radio and television networks and broadcasts in Italy. The monopoly of the media was granted—and theoretically regulated—by a contract signed with the state 20 years ago and due to expire at the end of 1972. Nobody doubts that it will be renewed.

Through sister organization, SIPRA, that has exclusive rights to radio and television advertising, RAI also controls a large number of industrial and editorial groups. It can—and does, occasionally—put pressure on publishers in matters ranging from personnel appointments to activities directly connected with the actual production of news reports.

In recent months the RAI corporation has been both often and bitterly attacked in the press, which has charged that RAI is an instrument of political power in the hands of a minority that nobody can control, neither the government nor the parliament. About four weeks ago an appeal was addressed to Italy's newly-elected president, Giovanni Leone, in his capacity as chairman of the Superior Council of the Magistrature, asking him to urge the corporation to respect the constitutionality of its practices.

Naturally enough, the persons in control of RAI are all in favor of a renewal, after 1972, of the contract with the state and continuing the monopoly as is. This line is also followed by the majority of the Socialists. There are, however, a few groups that speak of the necessity of doing away with the present system and setting up a private television system to complement the state-owned one. One of the most vocal enemies today of the state monopoly is the incumbent vice-president of Italy, Italio De Feo, a right-wing Social Democrat and self-appointed Torquemada, who has played a censorial role over TV productions in a most illiberal way.

Competition Needed

The groups that are in favor of a private television system hope that it will eventually transform RAI by the sheer force of competition. RAI's managing director, Luciano Paolichini, is not of this opinion. In England, he says, "the competition of the independent television system has had doubtful effects on BBC programs. It has forced the British corporation to lower its standards. The same thing would happen in Italy."

Socialists believe that RAI can be renovated by the opening of a third television channel (so far, Italy has only two, as does France), to be used mainly by regional stations. They are convinced that regional TV "will multiply the voices, and do away with the present one-sided interpretation of the news." Regional stations, however, dependent as they are going to be on regional political groups, risk multiplying the political nepotisms. To forestall this danger, and to resolve the problems of the corporation, Socialists have proposed that RAI be controlled by a national committee, composed of members of parliament and representatives of regional councils and of the trade unions.

At present, RAI's management committee is composed of 20 persons: four are Socialists, one is a right-wing Social Democrat, and 15 are Christian Democrats.

mentators form their conclusions for them.

"I also want to say to my conservative friends that this is not 1960; it is 1972 and that the world situation which we now confront is an entirely new ball game. Where before we had only two superpowers—ourselves and the Soviet Union—to consider we now have five power blocs to consider in the development of foreign policy. In addition to Russia and the United States, there is Red China, which is a growing nuclear power; there is Japan, which is rapidly becoming the most important economic power in the Far East, and there is the community of Western Europe, which is beginning to solidify its aims and objectives."

"When all of these things are considered I believe the great undeniable need today is for all Americans to close ranks behind their President and present a united posture to the rest of the world. If we allow nitpicking and hair-splitting concerns to divide our people we will be taking an enormous risk with America's future and perhaps even condemning the United States to a vastly inferior status in the world."

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PARIS

'Eglantine,' Haunting Nostalgia

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS. March 2 (UPI)—"Eglantine" (at the Bellarts and the Madeleine-Gaumont) will be a welcome relief to everyone weary of excessive screen violence.

It is actor Jean-Claude Brialy's first film as a director and Jacques Charrier's as a producer. One trusts the partnership will be lasting; more films of this nature would be a boon to the cinema. "Eglantine" is a work of impeccable taste, haunting images and some exquisite acting.

Though its subject is more innocent, "Eglantine" reminds one of Henri Céard's tour de force in "Une Belle Journée." A classic of Zola, Céard tried to carry naturalism to its extreme in his novel in which, he boasted, absolutely nothing happened. It described a Parisian bachelor who, with strictly dishonorable intentions, invited a young girl to picnic with him in the country one summer Sunday. The wine and sunshine went to his head and he was soon too lazy to make overtures. At twilight, the couple took the train back to Paris and the maiden, still a maiden, was safely escorted home.

Similarly, in "Eglantine," very little happens. But everything that does happen is absorbing and works to create magical moods. It is gentle and subtle but sufficiently varied to hold attention.

Léopold, a bright, attractive 11-year-old, returns from boarding school to spend the summer holiday at his family's estate near Compiègne. It is the mid-1890s and his home is typical of the bourgeois households of that epoch. Both his father, an infantry officer, and his mother, who dominates her husband, are stiffly conventional. The boy finds consolation in the warm affection of his understanding grandmother, Eglantine.

The scenes—the photography is in color—are like pictures in an album of half-forgotten yesterdays: the children at play in the gardens and orchards, a ride in an early automobile, the evening when Eglantine's old beau sets everyone dancing by playing the cancan on a big-horned phonograph.

At summer's end, Léopold goes back to school, but not for long. He is summoned home to attend the funeral of his beloved grandmother. From this slender scenario, Brialy has distilled a film of wistful charm and moving pathos, drawing the characters and the incidents with such a wealth of atmospheric detail that whole period is evoked in a minor drama of nostalgic moods.

Valentine Tessier, one of the great French actresses, contributes a portrait of delicacy and sweetness as the grandmother; the boy, billed simply as Frédéric, is enchanting. In support are striking performances by Claude Dauphin as the boulevardier poet, by Jacques François as the conservative army man, by Micheline Lucioni as his commanding mate, and by Laure Jeanson, a 9-year-old, as Léopold's freckle-faced playmate.

"Le Thieu" (at the Berlitz and the Ambassade-Gaumont) depicts one of the longest and most uninteresting manhunts in cinematic—if not in criminal—records. It may be described as a chase in slow motion. A sneaky gunman, already condemned for several slayings, escapes from a prison hospital where he is undergoing psychiatric treatment. Jean Gabin and Bernard Blier of the police force, aided by Félix Martin, take the case in hand and leisurely trace him down, but not until the killer has abducted and fallen in love with a Marseilles streetwalker and shot down half a dozen underworld associates and pursuing cops.

"Il Estait une Fois un Pie" (at the Marignan) is a bit better—it has some humor. This one concerns a plainclothesman, with Mireille Darc and a little boy as his assistants, breaking up a drug ring. Michel Constantin is the fearless detective, Michel Lonsdale is his superior and Daniel Ivernel is responsible for most of the lawless chicanery.

Valentine Tessier, one of the great French actresses, contributes a portrait of delicacy and sweetness as the grandmother; the boy, billed simply as Frédéric, is enchanting. In support are striking performances by Claude

basket case hidden in an Army hospital. Luis Bunuel, admiring the book, once proposed bringing it to the screen, but other commitments stood in the way, so Trumbo undertook the film himself in addition to writing the script. Much as one may be in accord with Trumbo's pacifistic message and pleasant as it would be to report that he has achieved his purpose brilliantly, it is impossible to display honest enthusiasm for his cinematography. The film is extremely strained. The acting, in general, primitive. The meditations of the poor legless, eyeless, armless Johnny as he philosophizes and recalls his pre-war youth are presented with a heavy, awkward hand.

"Les Années Lumière" (at the Publicis-Matignon) is an editing of the Lumière brothers' newsreels (1896-1900) accompanied by a doleful commentary which recounts the life of an imaginary Irishman, one John Steward Bell, through whose eyes we are supposed to be seeing what we see. Bell's view of La Belle Epoque was a sour one and, as he never existed, one wonders why we must be subjected to his opinions. The commentator always refers to him by his full, three-barrelled name as though he were John Quincy Adams, Nicholas Murray Butler, Jesse Lynch Williams or Edna Lee Masters, lending this creature of the director's fancy an absurd pomposity. "Les Années Lumière" is visually quite interesting, but the sound track is a bore.

"Johnny Got His Gun" (at the Vendôme; the Bonaparte and the Elysée-Lincoln in English) is Dalton Trumbo's film version of his novel about a World War I

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56 39% AeflndL pf 2	1	48%	48%	48%	48%	+ 10	48%	48%	Bank Tr	.24	36	52%	52%	52%	+ 14	52%	52%	Clev Cleve	2.28	62	35%	35%	35%	35%	35%	+ 1%
13% 6% Aequiro Co	47	124	124	12	12	- 12	12%	12%	BankU	.81	29	50%	51%	50%	+ 5	50%	50%	Clev Elit	2.00	10	103%	103%	103%	103%	103%	+ 1%
29% 44% Air Prod .05b	116	65%	65%	65%	65%	+ 14	65%	65%	Bard CR	.25a	8	67%	67%	67%	+ 12	67%	67%	Clev G	.25	114	71	71	71	71	71	+ 1%
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29% 14% Alaska Inter	395	28	28%	27%	27%	+ 14	28%	28%	Bailey Clg	.50	3	12%	12%	12%	+ 12	12%	12%	Cocat Cig	.16	161	127%	127%	127%	127%	127%	+ 1%
46 19% AlbertoC .32	49	22%	22%	22%	22%	+ 14	22%	22%	Bearings	.52	38	40%	41	41	+ 6	41%	41%	Colclwh Brkr	.10	29	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	+ 1%
15% 10% Albertsons .36	21	134	134	134	134	- 14	134%	134%	BearFds	1.16	109	45%	46%	45%	+ 14	46%	46%	Colclwh Brkr	.13	45	56	56	56	56	56	+ 1%
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66% 37% AlcoStand .34	51	17%	17%	17%	17%	- 17	17%	17%	Bect Dick	.30	139	37%	38%	38%	+ 14	38%	38%	Collins Rad	.99	99	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	+ 1%
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25% 15% AllegLudm J	10	40	40%	39%	39%	+ 14	40%	40%	Bell'Em	.30	13	22%	22%	22%	+ 12	22%	22%	ComEd B	.10	32	51%	51%	51%	51%	51%	+ 1%
25% 19% AllegPw 1.40	221	21%	21%	21%	21%	+ 14	21%	21%	Bell How	.60	33	65%	65%	65%	+ 16	65%	65%	ComEd B	.10	32	51%	51%	51%	51%	51%	+ 1%
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24% 14% All Mtns Pf 5	3	52%	52%	52%	52%	+ 14	52%	52%	Bennell pf 30	.10	17	97%	97%	97%	+ 14	97%	97%	ComEd B	.10	32	51%	51%	51%	51%	51%	+ 1%
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33% 24% Allrigtaul .60	127	15%	15%	15%	15%	- 15	15%	15%	Berkey Pho	.26	28	18%	18%	18%	+ 14	18%	18%	ComEd B	.10	32	51%	51%	51%	51%	51%	+ 1%
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85% 53% AmHillFlt 1.00	227	102%	102%	102%	102%	- 102	102%	102%	BolsCas	.15	1700	134%	134%	134%	+ 14	134%	134%	ComEd B	.10	32	51%	51%	51%	51%	51%	+ 1%
47% 10% Am Hlvin 1.00	56	47%	47%	47%	47%	+ 14	47%	47%	Bond Ind	.7	10	10%	10%	10%	+ 14	10%	10%	ComEd B	.10	32	51%	51%	51%	51%	51%	+ 1%
49% 10% Amaker .050	153	123	123	123	123	- 123	123%	123%	BookMth	.12	123	31%	31%	31%	+ 14	31%	31%	ComEd B	.10	32	51%	51%	51%	51%	51%	+ 1%
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EEC Readies New Plan on Money Union

Proposes Narrowing of Fluctuation Margins

BRUSSELS, March 2 (NYT)—The Common Market Commission has put forward new proposals to refine the community's plans of creating economic and monetary union, which were stalled last year by the world monetary crisis.

In a paper sent to the EEC council of ministers, the commission proposes narrowing the margin within which one community currency can float against another to 2.25 percent, from its present level of 4.5 percent.

The proposal also calls for concrete action to deal with the problem of short-term inflows of capital, such as those into West Germany last May.

It also envisages creating a coordinating committee to ensure that the economic policies of the EEC countries do not get out of line.

The council of ministers will discuss the proposals at a meeting next Monday and Tuesday.

Fixed Against Dollar

The value of all community currencies is fixed against the dollar, and under the Washington agreement of last Dec. 18 currencies can float 2.25 percent up or down against the dollar.

This means that if, for example, the deutsche mark is at the top end of its band and the French franc is at the bottom end, there is a 4.5 percent gap between the two currencies, twice as large as that against the dollar.

As well as being regarded as politically undesirable, this causes difficulties for the common farm policy, since all prices in Europe are quoted in units of account worth one dollar.

The commission proposes that the margin should be narrowed by 1.25 percent immediately, with the community currencies being kept within this band. At a later date, the margin should be narrowed to 1.5 percent, if this is possible.

If an agreement is reached next week, it is likely that Britain and the three other EEC candidates, Norway, Denmark and Ireland, will agree to join in the scheme immediately.

Remaining Problem

One key problem yet to be solved is now likely to be postponed until after the Monday meeting. This is how the EEC countries settle any debts they owe to each other as part of the EEC support program. It is planned that there will be a European stabilization fund, at some time in the future, but in the short term it is likely that some countries—particularly West Germany—will have to pay out money to support weaker currencies.

Eurodollar Borrowing

WASHINGTON, March 2 (Reuters)—Eurodollar borrowings by U.S. banks from their overseas branches rose \$57 million to \$1,059 billion outstanding in the week ended Dec. 23, the Federal Reserve reported.

Germany Sets Surplus In January Payments

FRANKFURT, March 2 (AP-DJ)—West Germany's basic payments balance for January showed a preliminary surplus of \$84 million deutsche marks, up from a year-earlier deficit of \$88 million DM but down from a surplus of \$28 billion DM in December, the Bundesbank reported today.

The basic balance comprises only current accounts—trade, tourism, transfer payments—and long-term capital transactions.

The overall balance showed a preliminary surplus of 2.06 billion DM versus a deficit of 3.96 billion DM in December and a surplus of 1.65 billion DM in January, 1971.

January's preliminary current account balance showed a 261-million DM deficit against a December surplus of 1.08 billion DM and a deficit of 288 million DM in a year ago.

This resulted from a trade surplus of 1.07 billion DM and a deficit of 250 million DM in the services balance and another deficit of 1.08 billion DM in the foreign exchange balance, all part of current account.

Capital Inflow

Long-term capital transactions produced a preliminary January surplus of 1.22 billion DM, up from a surplus of 206 million DM in December and a net outflow of 200 million DM in the year-earlier month.

The Bundesbank said the main sources for the January inflow of long-term capital were net purchases by foreigners of about 600 million DM of bonds and about 600 million DM of net long-term credit transactions by banks.

The overall balance of all current long-term, short-term and residual items produced a January surplus of 1.44 billion DM, to which was added \$20 million DM from a special drawing rights allocation that month.

The overall balance in December was a surplus of 2.04 billion DM, but the Bundesbank deducted 6 billion DM to make up for its losses on currency value changes.

The first three banking weeks of February brought an increase in the Bundesbank's monetary reserves of about 2.1 billion DM and an inflow of over 600 million DM in foreign currencies at banks, for a total foreign exchange inflow of "nearly 2.7 billion DM," the Bundesbank reported.

Profits Drop 5% in '71 for Shell Group

LONDON, March 2 (AP-DJ)—The Royal Dutch/Shell Group said today its net income in 1971 fell 5 percent to \$247.8 million compared with \$266.7 million in 1970.

Shell Transport & Trading Co., the British side of the group, declared a final dividend of 47.5 pence, making an unchanged total for the year of 14.75 pence.

Royal Dutch Petroleum Co. for its part declared a final dividend of 3.76 guilders for an unchanged 1971 total of 7.25 guilders.

The group said there was a non-recurring charge of \$22.5 million arising from last year's currency realignments.

Shell Transport said its sales rose 12.3 percent to \$7.81 billion from the previous year's \$5.51 billion.

Shell said higher production and sales of natural gas, particularly in Europe, were a favorable feature of 1971 results. It added that the chemical and metal sectors were affected by slower growth, weaker prices and higher costs.

Mitsubishi Chemical TOKYO, March 2 (AP-DJ)—Mitsubishi Chemical's profit fell a sharp 30.8 percent in the half-year ended Jan. 31, the company said today.

Profit was \$2.16 billion yen (\$7 million), down from \$8.12 billion in the same period a year earlier. Sales rose 9.6 percent to 121.04 billion yen from 110.42 billion yen.

The company, which declared an unchanged semi-annual dividend of 25 yen, said its profit decline was due to lower prices for aluminum, fertilizer, petrochemicals and coking coal.

Mitsubishi said that although it does not expect any sales upturn in the current half-year it is likely to maintain its dividend rate.

Kirin Brewery Net Up TOKYO, March 2 (Reuters)—Kirin Brewery net profit rose 23.6 percent in the half-year ended Jan. 31, to 4.92 billion yen (\$15.3 million) from 3.98 billion in the same period the previous year.

In its report today Kirin said sales rose 8 percent, to 168.52 billion yen from 158.58 billion the previous year.

The company declared an unchanged dividend of 3.75 yen for the period.

U.K., France Ignore Bank Rate Downtrend

PARIS, March 2 (IET)—Central bank lending rates here and in Britain held steady today, at 8 and 5 percent, respectively.

Half-point rate cuts yesterday by the Belgian and Dutch banks to 4 percent and last week's percentage point cut to 3 percent in West Germany had led in speculation that France and Britain would fall in line with the general downturn today.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Report Calls for Lonrho Shakeup

Far-reaching changes in the management and administration of Lonrho Ltd., the British African holding company with a large interest in Africa, are recommended in a report by auditors Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co. The report said the existing management organization is unsatisfactory for administering a complex group like Lonrho. It said Lonrho's liquidity problems mean that no final dividend should be paid for the year ended last Sept. 30. Cash flow projections indicate that its bank overdrafts will rise to \$11 million by Sept. 30 from the current \$8.1 million and Lonrho is investigating whether financing should be raised through a medium-term loan or the sale of a major asset.

The report recommended that Wankel GmbH and Rotary Engines GmbH, which participate in the exploitation of Wankel rotary engines, be reorganized into a new holding company. Profits for the year ended last Sept. 30 were estimated at \$5 million, down from \$7.7 million the previous year.

Chase Unit Eyes Geneva Firm

Chase Manhattan Overseas Banking Corp., a subsidiary of the big New York bank, has agreed in principle to acquire from Capital Group Inc. 50 percent interest in Capital International of Geneva. The acquisition is subject to the approval by U.S. banking regulators. Capital International is engaged in investment research and is investment adviser to two offshore mutual funds, Capital Italia and Capital International Fund.

Tejin Expects Profit Slump

Tejin of Japan, manufacturers of synthetic fibers and textiles, has decided to pay its half-year dividend partially in the form of stock because it expects a sharp decline in profit. Net income for the half ending March 31 is expected to fall to 500 million yen from 2.5 billion yen in the preceding half year, and from 4.02 billion yen a year earlier. Sales are expected to decline to 109 billion yen from 112.7 billion yen in the previous half and from 103.3 billion yen a year earlier. Tejin attributed the declines to a general business slump coupled with restraints on exports to the United States. Its March dividend will consist of 2 yen per share in cash and 2 percent in stock.

The arrival of unusually warm weather in Wall Street prompted talk of a spring rally, but the market apparently needed a breathing spell after yesterday's strong performance. The Dow Jones industrial average was down 1.61 at 933.77 at the close, after running ahead as much as 2.8 in the morning.

Four Banks to Open Joint Offices

Four major European banks announced plans to open joint representative offices in Johannesburg, Mexico City and Sydney. The four are Algemeene Bank Nederland, Banque de Bruxelles, Berarische Hypotheken- und Wechsel-Bank and Dresdner Bank, also announced their joint Dow Jones industrial average was down 1.61 at 933.77 at the close, after running ahead as much as 2.8 in the morning.

LTV Proposes Restructuring

Ling-Tenco-Vought directors have proposed restructuring the company into a diversified operating company with a new name. Under a tentative plan subject to approval by a shareholder group and others, LTV would acquire full ownership of LTV Aerospace Corp. through distribution of common stock in two other majority-owned subsidiaries, LTV Electrosystems Inc. and LTV Ling-Altec Inc. Public shareholders of LTV Aerospace would receive for each common share a package consisting of 1.3 shares of LTV Electrosystems and one share of LTV Ling-Altec common. LTV Aerospace warrant holders would receive warrants under which each share exercisable under the warrants would purchase the same package as a common share held by a stockholder.

U.S.-EEC Magnates Meet

Another area of likely agreement is its call that "the productivity of the multinational corporation must be preserved."

There is also likely to be some difficulty in unanimously agreeing on monetary problems. The businessmen are being asked to support a reform of the international investment problems.

About the only comment the businessmen were willing to make on the status of their deliberations was that they were sworn to secrecy pending an official press conference at the end of their talks tomorrow afternoon.

Today's session was mostly taken up with the presentation of papers outlining the well-known opposing positions.

For the Americans, this was largely the discriminatory effects of the Common Market's agricultural policy and preferential commercial agreements with Mediterranean and African nations.

Lost Very Little

But Sir Arthur Norman, chairman of De La Rue Co. Ltd. of Britain, said that while "it is not difficult to understand U.S. fears," in fact, it "has in the past lost very little of real commercial value as a result of the preferential agreements."

"The United States," he said, has "done little to help relieve the pressure exerted on the EEC by the developing world in grant preferential trading arrangements. So long as the United States fails to introduce a general preferential trading scheme, as did the EEC last July, and so long as the United States displays a tendency to become increasingly protectionist, the EEC will inevitably attract a growing number of countries into a preferential economic orbit."

The thrust of the European view appeared to be that current problems are momentary and would pass once full economic and political union were achieved by the Europeans.

The realization of a strong and united Europe remains the overriding objective for the future of the Western world," said Paul Hurel, president of the Common Market's Union des Industries, one of the meeting's two co-sponsors.

The meeting's other sponsor is the U.S. Chamber of Commerce.

On multinational investment problems, the Americans summed up their view this way:

"We want freedom to invest anywhere in the world without meeting discrimination because of national origin. We want to be able to make our investments by purchasing shares and other securities through the stock exchanges or otherwise or by purchasing companies or by merging with companies, or by creating branches and new companies. We want to be able to compete on equal terms with other businesses in the host countries. We want to be able to bring home our earnings and repatriate our capital when liquidated. We want similar freedom of movement for goods, technology, ideas."

Businesses of other nations should have these same rights and freedoms when investing in the United States, the U.S. position paper said.

While U.S. takeovers of foreign companies are not universally welcome, this businessmen's meeting is not likely to have difficulty in agreeing in the U.S. call for a "bridge between the desire of governments to control and the desire of international corporations to have maximum freedom for what they consider the most economic, and profitable, course of action."

Shippers, Mrs. Bentley said, "our own railroad management must take another look at the rate picture as it exists and as it needs to develop."

"They must be willing to shave the rail rates in order to recapture that traffic which has been lost" and retain current traffic.

"We must develop an atmosphere of labor peace, our transportation managers and labor unions must, either voluntarily or under the requirements of legislation, abandon strikes as a method of settling disputes in this industry, so vital to our nation's progress," she said.

In remarks delivered before the sixth annual Maritime Management Institute seminar, Mrs. Bentley said high U.S. labor costs and railroad shipping fees are driving away a sizable share of traffic.

"Based upon contracts in force in 1971," she said, "I am told it costs \$143 per gang-hour for container handling at the port of New York." In Montreal, she added, the cost per gang-hour was only \$49.

To compete with the Canadian

Industrialists Air Views on Vexing Issues

By Carl Gewirtz

U.S. Sees Permanent Loss Due to Dock Strike in 1971

NEW YORK, March 2 (NYT)—The U.S. dock strike that began in 1971 will result in a permanent loss of perhaps as much as 20 percent of shipping traffic diverted through Canada," according to Helen Delich Bentley, chairman of the Federal Maritime Commission.

Preliminary figures show that prior to last year's extended longshore strike, "approximately 368,000 short tons of export liner-type cargoes were diverted through Canadian ports," Mrs. Bentley said yesterday.

"This represents some 21,000 20-foot container equivalents and a sizable amount of noncontainerizable cargoes," like lumber and tractors, she added.

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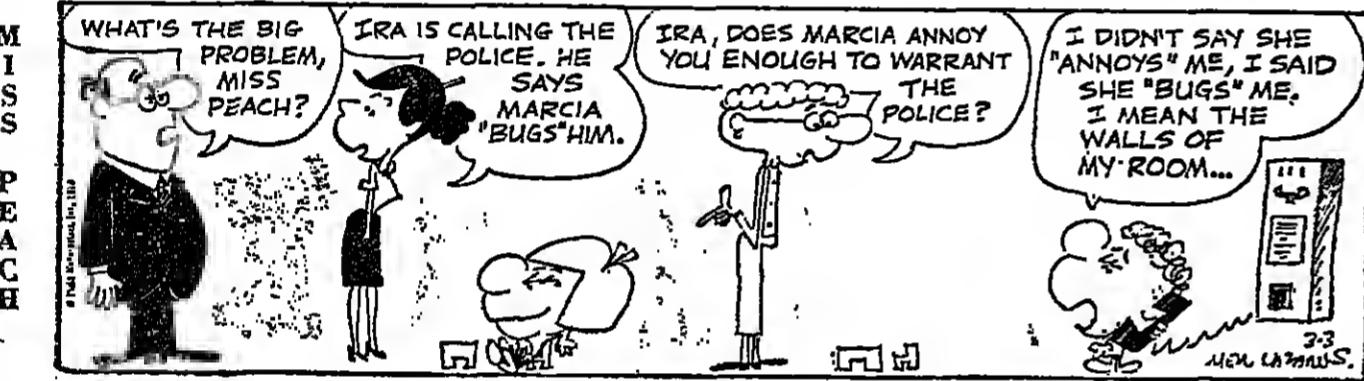
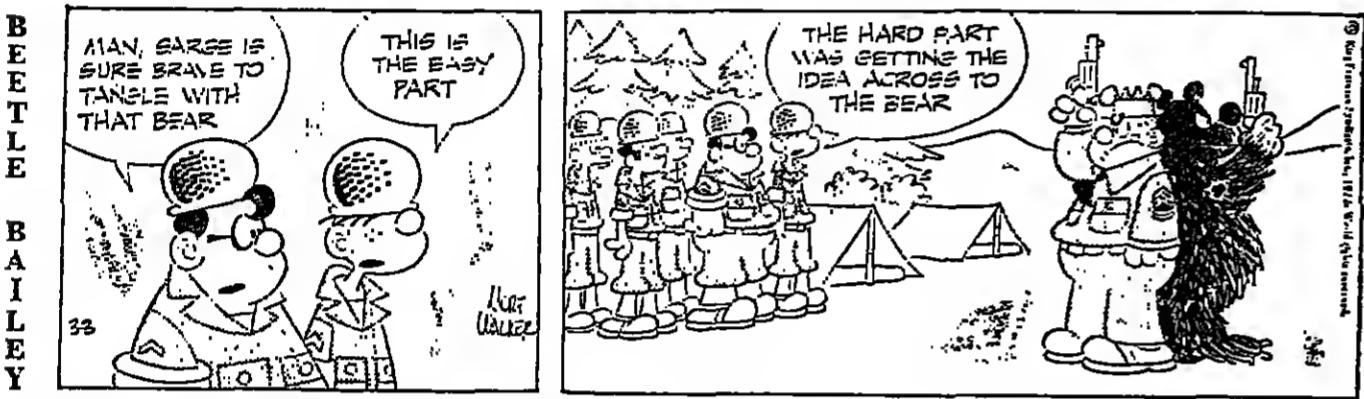
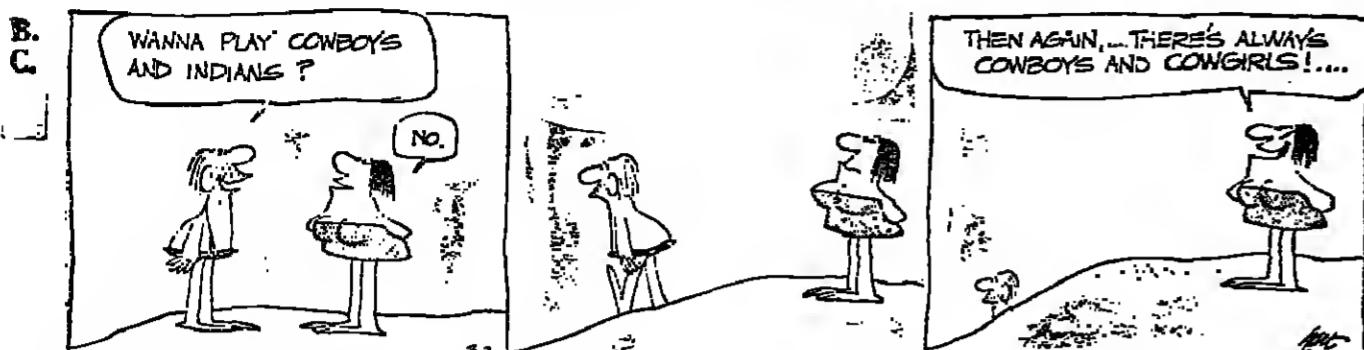
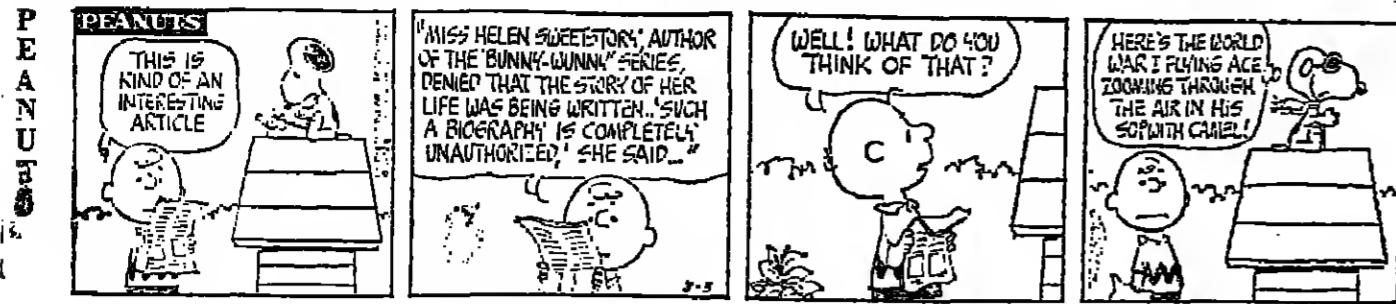
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DENMARK: ERIK ANDERSEN, Langbrogade 37, 2200 COPENHAGEN.
HAZARD LTD., Tel. 22004, 100, 1030 BRUXELLES.
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American Stock Exchange Trading

1971-72 Stocks and Div. in S																											
High.	Low.	Div.	In \$	Shc.	No.	Firs.	High	Low	Last.	Chg.	%	-1971-72 Stocks and Div. in S	High.	Low.	Div.	In \$	Shc.	No.	Firs.	High	Low	Last.	Chg.	%			
14	8	Abercrombie & Fitch Co.	43	32	14	16	12	14	14	+1/2	1%	14	24	18	CIC Leasing	12	22	24	23	24	21	21	21	21	21	21	21
14	2	Baldwin-Peterson Inc.	3	4	4	42	4	4	4	+1/2	1%	14	22	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12			
14	1	Acme Hamil	94	24	4	4	4	4	4	+1/2	1%	14	22	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12			
14	1	Acme Photo	14	12	1	1	1	1	1	+1/2	1%	14	22	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12			
14	12	Acien Ind.	32	43	4	4	4	4	4	+1/2	1%	14	22	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12			
14	3	Adams Russ	9	7	1	1	1	1	1	+1/2	1%	14	22	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12			
14	17	Admiral Corp.	22	17	2	2	17	17	17	+1/2	1%	14	22	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12			
14	2	Admiral Corp. II	44	34	5	5	5	5	5	+1/2	1%	14	22	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12			
14	1	Admiral Corp. I	44	34	5	5	5	5	5	+1/2	1%	14	22	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12			
14	17	Admiral Corp. III	22	17	2	2	17	17	17	+1/2	1%	14	22	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12			
14	17	Admiral Corp. IV	22	17	2	2	17	17	17	+1/2	1%	14	22	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12			
14	17	Admiral Corp. V	22	17	2	2	17	17	17	+1/2	1%	14	22	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12			
14	17	Admiral Corp. VI	22	17	2	2	17	17	17	+1/2	1%	14	22	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12			
14	17	Admiral Corp. VII	22	17	2	2	17	17	17	+1/2	1%	14	22	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12			
14	17	Admiral Corp. VIII	22	17	2	2	17	17	17	+1/2	1%	14	22	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12			
14	17	Admiral Corp. IX	22	17	2	2	17	17	17	+1/2	1%	14	22	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12			
14	17	Admiral Corp. X	22	17	2	2	17	17	17	+1/2	1%	14	22	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12			
14	17	Admiral Corp. XI	22	17	2	2	17	17	17	+1/2	1%	14	22	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12			
14	17	Admiral Corp. XII	22	17	2	2	17	17	17	+1/2	1%	14	22	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12			
14	17	Admiral Corp. XIII	22	17	2	2	17	17	17	+1/2	1%	14	22	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12			
14	17	Admiral Corp. XIV	22	17	2	2	17	17	17	+1/2	1%	14	22	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12			
14	17	Admiral Corp. XV	22	17	2	2	17	17	17	+1/2	1%	14	22	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12			
14	17	Admiral Corp. XVI	22	17	2	2	17	17	17	+1/2	1%	14	22	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12			
14	17	Admiral Corp. XVII	22	17	2	2	17	17	17	+1/2	1%	14	22	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12			
14	17	Admiral Corp. XVIII	22	17	2	2	17	17	17	+1/2	1%	14	22	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12			
14	17	Admiral Corp. XIX	22	17	2	2	17	17	17	+1/2	1%	14	22	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12			
14	17	Admiral Corp. XX	22	17	2	2	17	17	17	+1/2	1%	14	22	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12			
14	17	Admiral Corp. XXI	22	17	2	2	17	17	17	+1/2	1%	14	22	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12			
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14	17	Admiral Corp. XXIV	22	17	2	2	17	17	17	+1/2	1%	14	22	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12			
14	17	Admiral Corp. XXV	22	17	2	2	17	17	17	+1/2	1%	14	22	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12			
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14	17	Admiral Corp. XXVII	22	17	2	2	17	17	17	+1/2	1%	14	22	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12			
14	17	Admiral Corp. XXVIII	22	17	2	2	17	17	17	+1/2	1%	14	22	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12			
14	17	Admiral Corp. XXIX	22	17	2	2	17	17	17	+1/2	1%	14	22	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12			
14	17	Admiral Corp. XXX	22	17	2	2	17	17	17	+1/2	1%	14	22	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12			
14	17	Admiral Corp. XXXI	22	17	2	2	17	17	17	+1/2	1%	14	22	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12			
14	17	Admiral Corp. XXXII	22	17	2	2	17	17	17	+1/2	1%	14	22	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12			
14	17	Admiral Corp. XXXIII	22	17	2	2	17	17	17	+1/2	1%																

**BLONDIE****BOOKS**

BRING ME A UNICORN
Diaries and Letters of Anne Morrow Lindbergh, 1922-1928
Illustrated. 259 pp. Harcourt Brace Janovitch. \$6.50

Reviewed by Helen Bevington

"LET her speak for herself," says Anne Morrow Lindbergh in her modest introduction to a remarkable gathering together of her early diaries and letters. Covering six years from 1922 to 1928, this is the first volume of a personal record, to be continued through 1947.

The account in Anne Morrow's own words begins when she was 16 with a letter to tell Grandma Cutler that "we children" are having a fine time traveling with Mother and Daddy in Scotland, and ends in 1928 with a letter to Corinne Lamont: "Apparently I am going to marry Charles Lindbergh."

The decision not to shape this extraordinary material into an autobiography took courage and, I think, perfect wisdom of choice. At first it seemed to be: young Anne Morrow, who wanted intensely to be a writer ("I want to write—I want to write—I want to write and I never never never will"), is left struggling to compose, full of transport and exclamation marks, rapture and despair. In her diary at Smith College, she is given to calling clouds "great archangel wings"; she has an understanding with some lavender sweet peas, is recklessly lost in a daisy. It seemed ironic that, having become the successful writer she yearned to be, Mrs. Lindbergh should not use that professional skill to rescue Anne Morrow from her writing.

When this failed he eventually fell back on the club finesse and made the grand slam—because he had an unhelpful lead declarer at other tables who received a helpful spade lead were less fortunate. The spade lead made it unnecessary to ruff a spade, so the right line of play was to draw trumps, cash the ace and king of clubs and hope the queen falls doubleton. When this extra chance fails—a far better prospect than the heart king appearing in three rounds—South falls back on the heart finesse, and goes down.

Note that after the diamond

lead, which necessitated a spade ruff, the declarer no longer had the entries to draw trumps, cash the ace-king of clubs, and then fall back on the heart finesse. He was forced into an inferior line of play, which happened to succeed.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

NORTH (D)	EAST		
♦ A Q 4 3	♦ Q 6 2		
♦ J 2	♦ X 10 9 7 5 2		
♦ AK 7 5	♦ 10 6		
♦ 9 7 4	♦ Q 9 8 2		
♦ 10 6 3	♦ 4		
SOUTH			
♦ AK J			
♦ 8			
♦ AK 0 5 3			
♦ 10 6 3			
Both sides were vulnerable.			
The bidding:			
North	East	South	West
1 N.T.	Pass	2 ♦	Pass
3 ♦	Pass	3 ♦	Pass
3 ♦	Pass	3 ♦	Pass
4 ♦	Pass	4 ♦	Pass
5 N.T.	Pass	4 N.T.	Pass
Pass	Pass	7 ♦	Pass
Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass
West led the diamond four.			

DENNIS THE MENACE



NOW AT THIS SPEED, IT SOUNDS LIKE MARGARET WHEN I'M PULLIN' HER HAIR.

JUMBLE — that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

IPPUL

LOVEH

SCUSID

RAZTUQ

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

BY HENRY ARNOLD AND BOB LEE



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Surprise Answer

(Answers tomorrow)

Tuesday's Jumble: DOUSE GROIN LAYOFF PRAYER

Answer: What might be hidden in a garden? —DANGER

Much to Anne's annoyance, her father had arranged for Charles Lindbergh to fly the Spirit of St. Louis down from Washington, D.C., to Mexico City ("all the public-hero stuff breaking in our family party"). She deplored the fuss. She even disliked the odious name "Lindy."

Then she met him. He was very young, abrupt, shy and embarrassed, taller than anyone else with bright clear eyes, firm mouth, and tremendous hands. The huge crowds that everywhere gathered around him were worshipful and terrifying. Charles, he was a hero after all, who carried the distinct impression of divinity. Yet during a two-week stay over Christmas at the American Embassy he did not look at Elisabeth and then to Elizabeth.

How could Mrs. Lindbergh from this distance recall that love story now? She had no need to tell Anne Morrow gives her her testimony. The first flight he ever took in an airplane was with Colonel L. M. Smith, and she was excited. He had swept out of sight all the other men she had known. "All my life, in fact, my world—my little embroidered world—is smashed." But he hadn't really noticed her.

By July, after graduation from college, feeling fat and old with her teeth all cavitated and the illness fading in the vase, she knew she wanted to be married and never would be asked. Colonel L. M. was going to see Elisabeth in New York. "Elisabeth of course again," Anne speculated with her younger sister Constance about the wedding they thought to be inevitable now. Then he telephoned Anne at her home in Englewood, arranged to come out for an interview.

Once the thought crossed her mind, "How absurd this will sound in fifty years, but it doesn't sound absurd, not at all, endearing rather, moving and delightful." She analyzes Lindbergh in her diary: Why is he a great man? She lists his shortcomings: He never opens a book; he plays practical jokes; he clings to facts, facts, facts. "I don't want to marry him—God forbid. I don't even want to go up in the plane!" Yet he is "the biggest, most absorbing person I've ever met."

Only one letter in the book is written to Dear Charles, and that a demurely noncommittal one. A few months before her marriage, there is the final letter, addressed to Constance in New York, "Dear Charles, I'm writing to you now, unsure, know only too well the life she is entering with its horrible, fantastic, absurd publicity." She knows also that where he goes she has to go: "Don't wish me happiness—I don't expect to be happy, but it's gotten beyond that somehow. Wish me courage and strength and a sense of humor—I will need them all."

Helen Bevington, professor of English at Duke University, is the author most recently of a memoir, "The House Was Quiet and the World Was Calm."

© The Washington Post

CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

ACROSS	47 Muse of memory	12 The butcher, etc.
1 Ver	51 Occasional	13 Obey
5 Town crier's word	52 Kitchen shelf	22 Resembling Suffix
9 Row of cut grass	56 Mideast nation	24 Artist's concern
14 Willow genus	57 Become frosty	27 Place to buy wheat
15 Salad-green plant	58 Snow house: Var.	29 Astronomy's father
16 Reporter's question	59 Chanel	30 Cuckoos
17 Grape residue	60 Garner's middle name	32 Year
18 "boy"	61 U.S. missile	33 Tanker weights
19 Mountain nest	62 Land holding in old England	34 Land of De'Valera
20 Bantu tribesmen	63 Streamlined	35 Detective's tool
21 Timber tree	64 Diminutive suffix	36 Christadelphian
23 Infant silencer	65 Savers nine	37 Eastern faith
25 Mideast ruler	DOWN	38 Chit
26 Swab	1 Marceau, e.g.	43 Cut grass
28 Pass-catcher	2 Flier Balbo	45 Ruble
29 Each: Sp.	3 Savage	component
32 Metric unit of volume: Fr.	4 Copies	46 Apportion
37 Greek-column order	5 Rhyme scheme	48 Destroy slowly
38 Illusive	6 "be gay"	49 Parrot
40 More exact	7 Famous first words	50 Organic compounds
41 Become like last	8 Part of the year's auto	51 Adjective suffix
42 Divisions	11 P.M. telecast	52 Additive suffix
43 Relative of Sra.	12 Elegance	53 Hawaiian goose
44 Cairo initials	13 Expression of relief	54 Father's ally
45 Down-under marsupial	14 Surprise	55 Encitement

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57									45			
60									46			
63									47			

July 1972

Duvillard, 2d, Takes World Cup Lead**Thoeni Wins U.S. Giant Slalom**

SOUTH LAKE TAHOE, Calif. (UPI)—Gustav Thoeni of Italy won the men's giant slalom at Heavenly Valley today with a combined time of 161.30 seconds and Henri Duvillard of France, with a second-place finish, grabbed the World Cup lead

from countryman Jean-Noel Angert. The defending World Cup champion, won the first run in 88.77 seconds and was second in the second run in 80.53.

Duvillard was seventh in the first run in 82.13 but won the set-

and run in 79.75—best time of the day—for a total clocking of 161.94. The second-place finish gave him 20 points and moved him ahead of Angert in the standings by 3 points with 117.

Thoeni picked up 25 points for his victory and moved into third place with 107.

David Zwilling of Austria was third in the giant slalom on runs of 81.21 and 80.89 for 162.10 and Edmund Bruggmann of West Germany was fourth (81.41 and 81.01) in 163.42. Josef Heckenstall of West Germany was fifth (81.76 and 80.97) in 162.73.

Angert Fall.

Angert fell halfway through the first heat when one of his skis clipped a gate and he picked up no World Cup points. Bernhard Russi of Switzerland, who finished seventh today, slipped from second to fourth in the standings. He has 100 points.

The course covered 3,060 feet through 44 gates with a drop of 1,200 feet.

The men will hold a two-run slalom here tomorrow and the women wind up the meet with a slalom on Saturday.

Yesterday, Annemarie Proell of Austria clinched her second straight women's World Cup with a giant slalom victory. The 18-year-old needed only 1 point to capture the trophy and could have finished 10th and gained the point.

But the double Olympic silver medalist won to stretch her World Cup total to 258 points.

The top U.S. finisher was fourth-place Marilyn Cochran, 21, of Richmond, Va., in 1:30.15. Her 20-year-old sister Barber, Olympic gold medalist in the slalom, took third in 1:26.54 over the 56-date course.

Sandy Poulsen, 18, of Squaw Valley, Calif., placed fifth with 1:21.08, and Karen Budde, 21, of Jackson Hole, Wyo., sixth with 1:21.10.

In changes from unofficial results, the placings of Miss Poulsen and Miss Budde were switched, and Christine Rolland of France came eighth, pushing Barbara Cochran and those who followed her back one place.

Women's world cup

1. Annemarie Proell, Austria ... 258
2. Priscilla Drexel, France ... 167
3. Wiltrud Drexel, Austria ... 167
4. M.-T. Nadig, Switzerland ... 92
5. Marilyn Cochran, U.S. ... 84
6. Barbara Mittermaier, West Ger. ... 84
7. Isabelle Mir, France ... 84
8. Monika Kasser, Austria ... 84
9. Jacqueline Bouvier, France ... 84
10. Florence Steurer, France ... 84

giant won the gold medal in the women's slalom with a two-heat time of 1:29.67.

Second in the men's event was Masayoshi Kasaiwa, 23, of Japan, with 1:26.89. Fabrice Thomas of France took third in 1:26.54 over the 56-date course.

The gold medals were the first of any kind for Italy and Poland.

Karen West of the United States won the silver medal in the women's event in 1:30.42. The bronze medal was decided by judges today after a protest. Gail Sussin of the United States had clocked a time of 1:30.91, but was disqualified for missing a gate. Third place went to Austria's Barbara Heckenstall, who was timed in 1:33.81.

Last night, the United States' college hockey team lost to Canada, 8-3, for its third defeat without a victory. The Canadians evened their won-lost record at 3-2. Russia leads the standings with a 3-0 mark.

Today, Russia won its sixth and seventh gold medals of the season, taking the Nordic skiing cross-country relays. Olympic gold medalist Libby Moukhaeva went from second to first place in the anchor leg of the women's 5-kilometer relay for the visitors, who were timed in 1 hour, 1 minute, 22.90 seconds. Poland was second, 18.29 seconds behind, and the United States took third.

In the men's 15-kilometer event, Olympic silver medalist Fedor Shashnev anchored the Russian squad to a victory in 2 hours, 32 minutes, 56.93 seconds, more than 5 minutes ahead of the second-place Japanese team. The United States won the bronze medal.

They were the second gold medals for Shashnev and Miss Moukhaeva here.

Above-freezing temperatures forced the postponement of today's scheduled speed-skating races.

Rangers Beat NHL Seals; Ratelle Hurt

NEW YORK, March 2 (AP)— The streaking New York Rangers, deprived of the services of high scorers Jim Ratelle and Vic Hadfield, defeated the California Golden Seals 4-1 in a National Hockey League game last night at Madison Square Garden.

The victory was the fifth straight for New York, unbeaten in the last 12 games. California is winless in its last nine games.

Ratelle, the NHL's No. 2 scorer, was struck on the right ankle by a shot early in the second period and taken to a hospital for X-rays. Earlier, his linemate Hadfield, the NHL's fifth-leading scorer, was thrown out of the game following a fight with California's Bob Stewart.

That left only Rod Gilbert from the NHL's highest scoring line, and when he did not score, it marked only the ninth time that one of the three did not have a goal.

Black Hawks 6, Kings 4.

Chicago bounced back from a 3-0 deficit with six consecutive goals, three by Jim Pappin, as the NHL's West Division leaders beat Los Angeles 6-4, at Los Angeles.

Goals by Bill Leahy and Mike Corrigan put the Kings in front late in the first period. But Pappin started the Chicago barrage against rookie goalie Kelly Smith with his 2nd goal of the season at 17:47 of the period. The 22-year-old winger completed his fourth NHL hat trick with two goals in the second period. He tied the score at 1:02 on a breakaway, with Pit Martin getting the first of three assists.

Cannadiens 4, Sabres 1.

Liaisons Yvan Cournoyer and Marc Tardif scored two goals each to lead Montreal to a 4-1 home victory over Buffalo. Right wing Cournoyer got his 34th and 36th goals of the season, and Tardif his 26th and 27th. Line mate Jacques Lemaire picked up three assists. Tardif and Cournoyer earned one assist each to give the line 9 points.

Maple Leafs 3, Blues 1.

Ron Ellis and Jim Harrison broke open a tight contest with goals early in the third period, carrying Toronto to a 3-1 road victory over St. Louis.

NHL Results

Wednesday's Games

Denver 128 (Simpson 21, Becker 21, Embick 21), Pittsburgh 125 (Calvin 21, Wright 21). Chicago 6 (Pappin 3, D. Hull 2, Hull 2, Bourassa 2), Los Angeles 2 (Herrera, Johnson).

Montreal 4, Canadiens 2, Tardif 21, Buffalo 1 (Martin).

Chicago 6 (Pappin 3, D. Hull 2, Hull 2, Bourassa 2), Los Angeles 2 (Herrera, Johnson).

ABA Results

Wednesday's Games

Denver 128 (Simpson 21, Becker 21, Embick 21), Pittsburgh 125 (Calvin 21, Wright 21). Chicago 6 (Pappin 3, D. Hull 2, Hull 2, Bourassa 2), Los Angeles 2 (Herrera, Johnson).

Bucks 106, Royals 96

Houston outrebounded Cincinnati, 63-45, and got 26-point per-



United Press International
SHAPING UP—Pitcher Bob Gibson of the St. Louis Cardinals grimaces while doing sit-ups at baseball training camp at St. Petersburg, Fla. Rookie pitcher Don Durham holds legs.

7 Orioles Are Still Holding Out

NEW YORK, March 2 (AP)—

"Okay, let's go all you infielders and outfielders—all two of us," joked shortstop Mark Belanger as the Baltimore Orioles held what was supposed to be their first full-squad workout at Miami yesterday.

But the double Olympic silver medalist won to stretch her World Cup total to 258 points.

The top U.S. finisher was

fourth-place Marilyn Cochran, 21, of Richmond, Va., in 1:30.15.

Her 20-year-old sister Barber,

Olympic gold medalist in the slalom, took third in 1:26.54 over the 56-date course.

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